

No. 48 Vol. 53

WEIR MY former residence on Mulberry street, now occupied by Mrs. Brand. Also, an adjoining LOT, on which is a Stable and Carriage House.
Terms will be made easy to the purchaser.
JAMES WEIR.
November 1, 1838—44-3t

GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1838.

The election for Senator for Fayette County, will commence on Monday, and continue for three days. The candidates announced are—

Cole: THOMAS A. RUSSELL,
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, Esq.

The election for Mayor of the City of Lexington will be held in the several wards, on the first Saturday in January. Dr. CLOUD having withdrawn from the canvass, the remaining candidates are—

STEPHEN CHIPLEY,
JACOB ASHTON,
CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE,
G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

We insert their names in the order in which we believe they were announced.

Congress and the Kentucky Legislature, will both open their sessions on Monday next. We are not so dictatorial as to say what these august assemblies ought to do, nor are we so prophetic as to say what they will do. We sincerely hope their deliberations will be for the benefit of the country, and we stand prepared to herald forth their acts.

The President of the United States has issued his Proclamation, enforcing strict neutrality upon all American citizens, in the contest now going on in Canada. The Proclamation is couched in language exceedingly strong. We regret that we have not room for its insertion. We presume that every one will approve of this course of the President. As we have before said, if our feelings are upon the side of Canadian Independence, we deprecate any act by an American citizen which must involve us in war with a friendly power.

Great anxiety has been expressed at New-York, and felt over the whole country, at the delay in the arrival of the steamship Liverpool, which took her departure from Liverpool on the 20th October. The Baltimore American of the 23d November, contains the following, which we cling to as some hope of her safety:

"A passenger who left New York yesterday morning, reports, that as he was passing along the battery, one of the watchmen informed him that the steamship Liverpool had arrived at 4 o'clock, A. M."

The Anti-Masonic Convention, lately held in Philadelphia, nominated Geo. Wm. HENRY HARRISON, as a candidate for President, and Daniel Webster for Vice President.

The accounts from Canada are pretty conclusive, that the attempted revolution is entirely put down.

Our correspondent, L. who in our last spoke of the qualifications of Professor PATER, has addressed a note to the editor of the Observer and Reporter, disclaiming any allusion in the article in the last Gazette, to Prof. MITCHELL, who for a short time filled the Chemical Chair, but whose testimony in favor of Doctor M. as a chemist, is highly laudatory.

MILK SICKNESS.—It is stated in the Frankfort Commonwealth, that Mr. John Rowe, of Fayette county, Ohio, has probably discovered the cause of Milk Sickness. Experiments are now being made to test the accuracy of the discovery. Want of room prevents our being more specific. We shall probably soon have correct information on the subject.

DELAWARE.—The member of Congress from Delaware is a decided Republican, elected by a majority of 43 votes. This is a "great victory" in a small concern. Each party claims a majority in the State Legislature, upon which will depend the election of a United States Senator, a matter deemed of considerable importance by both parties.

ARKANSAS.—Judge CROSS, the Republican candidate, has been elected, by a majority of 2,553 votes. Both branches of the Legislature are also decidedly Republican. This state was claimed by the Whigs.

MICHIGAN.—This state is also claimed by both parties. We cannot say with certainty, which has succeeded, but we are induced to believe, that the majority is in favor of the Democrats.

NEW-JERSEY.—The six minority Whig members of Congress, have received their certificates of election. We still believe with the boy marble players, that "cheating luck will never thrive,"—and as these gentlemen will have to pass a different ordeal than the Governor and Council of New Jersey, we should not be surprised, if they should be sent home with "a flea in their ears."

NEW-YORK.—The Abolition Whig Governor and Lieut. Governor, have been elected, by about 11,000 majority. The boasted number of 28 certain and probably 30 Whig majority in Congress, is reduced, by the acknowledgment of the Whig editors, to 21,—while the Democrats have 19—Whig majority two!!

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic Governor, Porter, is elected over his predecessor, Ritner, by a majority of about 10,000, yet there are several minority Whig candidates for Congress returned as elected. When they come to be tested by Congress they will likely receive orders to march with the New Jersey delegation.

MASSACHUSETTS.—John Q. Adams is elected to Congress by a tolerable "tight squeeze." EVERETT, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of 9,438, over Morton, the Democratic candidate. In 1837, Everett's majority was 15,900—showing a democratic gain of 4,2.

We copy the following distressing occurrence from the Green River Gazette, Bowling Green of the 21st.

CALAMITY.

An express from Dan No. 3, reached this place on Monday evening, bringing the contractor the unwelcome intelligence

gence that 15 men were drowned at his works on Monday morning. About 40 men, white and black, were passing over in two boats to the point where gravel for the dam is procured, and in the middle of the river they became alarmed, and so great was the panic from the belief that they must all be drowned in passing over the dam, that the foreman in vain attempted to rally them with the poles, by which there is no doubt, but for the alarm, the boats might have been governed, as there was not a strong current over the gravel above the dam. As the boats began to descend the stream, the hands jumped into the river, with a few exceptions, and these and the foreman righted up the boats for the descent, and passed over in safety, the lower slope of the dam being little more than a steep plain. Some swam ashore above the dam, others passed over the dam, and after the boats had made the descent, so great was the panic that some jumped off, and one was near being drowned. The foreman peremptorily commanded a negro man not to leave the boat, just as he was about getting into the water; the man jumped into the hold and seized a timber and went over in safety. Mr. McReary was here for the purpose of receiving his estimates, and left yesterday for the scene of this shocking disaster. Six white men and nine blacks were drowned.

A CARD.

To THE CITIZENS OF LEXINGTON.
Having been called upon to become a candidate for the Mayoralty of the city, over the signature of Vox Populi, a voice that I respect next to Vox Dei, I feel that I owe it to my friends, to give my reasons for declining the honor they propose. First—I think our City Charter, in its present form, unconstitutional and impolitic, and would rather see it repealed, than to hold any office under its claimed authority. I look upon the most of the offices held under the Charter, as mere sinecures, and calculated rather to create difficulties, than to remove them. The amended charter seems to make the Mayor a Scavenger—then he need not be a legal man—so they must, forsooth, have a City Judge, and pay him to do what the Mayor cannot do—and a City Marshal—and pay him to do what the Mayor would do because his cognomen protects him. Upon the whole, it seems to me that our small, inland town could be governed and kept in good order, by a police much less expensive, and less oppressive, than the present. I hope, therefore, you will receive my salam, and permit me to remain yours most respectfully,
C. W. CLOUD.

ALABAMA BANKS.—The following notice reached us in the Mobile slips of 12th instant. There appears no doubt that by the first of January next the resumption in the South West will be very general.

Whereas the several Banks in this City did, on the 16th day of October last, adopt joint resolutions to return to cash payments on the first Monday in January next,—the publication of which resolutions was deferred in order to ask the co-operation of the interior banks of the State in that object. And whereas the Bank at Tuscaloosa and the Branch Bank at Montgomery have adopted resolutions to resume the payment of their notes simultaneously with the banks of this State, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Be it therefore Resolved, That public notice be given that the Banks in this City will resume the payment of their notes in specie on the first Monday of January next.

GEO. S. GAINES, President
Branch State Bank, Mobile.
PHILIP McLOSKEY, Pres't.
Planters' and Merchants' Bank.
WM. R. HALLET, Pres't.
Bank of Mobile.

From the Globe.

DISHONESTY OF THE FEDS.
It is known that the Federal party not only nominated as Lieutenant Governor and presiding officer of the Senate, the most distinguished and popular Abolitionist in the State, but that the Federal merchants, although conscious that their support of him deeply affected their Southern trade, nevertheless held a great meeting of merchants, as a class and resolved as a body to support him to vote "THE ENTIRE WHIG TICKET." BRADISH, the Abolitionist, obtained upwards of nineteen thousand Federal votes in the city of New York, and probably one hundred and fifty thousand in the State, to encourage the crusaders against the constitutionally secured rights of our fellow-citizens in the South, and yet the dishonest party which converted the Abolition fanatical spirit into a political element by this act, and united it to their party strength as the only means of securing the victory they have achieved, now deny that the Abolitionists voted for their ticket!! What contempt do they manifest for the understanding of the southern people, in first making an open alliance with the Abolitionists in the face of the world making an amalgamation ticket, composed of one out-and-out Abolitionist for the second office; a mixed man, a Bank Federal, Antislavery friend of the Abolitionists, but not exactly an Abolitionist, for the first—and then tell the South that this concerted scheme to secure the Abolition vote lost it to them, and gave it to MARCY!!

The South will remember that the Federal Bank party not only voted for Abolition in New York, but that it made the most extraordinary effort, resorted to the most enormous frauds, and committed every crime against free suffrage, to crown RITNER, the Abolition Antislavery, with the Executive power of the Keystone State of our Union.

And yet these modest, honest Federal Bank profligates pretend that they have done nothing for Abolitionism, nor Abolitionism for them!

But this amalgamation party went beyond making a close compact and alliance with the white Abolitionists in New York, as witnessed by their joint

nominations and the after confirmations by the Federal merchants' meeting in New York, and the circular emanating from the headquarters of the society of Abolitionists, invoking the whole sect to vote "the whole Whig" ticket. The Federal party in the city of New York went so far as to bring out the BLACK ABOLITIONISTS, in a grand convention, to pledge themselves to vote the whole Whig ticket. There is little doubt that the negro votes at least equalled the Federal majority in the city, and that Messrs. GRINNELL, HOFFMAN, CURRIS and MONROE are the representatives of sable constituents. We give the proceedings from a handbill, about two feet square, received by us during the election, in which the words "WHOLE WHIG TICKET" (which will be noted in the body of the appeal given below) were spread out in letters large enough to occupy a column of the Globe, and in a typography as black as Erebus, which would enable every negro to know, (whether he could read or not) that the paper before him was the Federal negro handbill.

ALL MEN ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL!

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK!

At a respectable and numerous meeting of the colored freeholders of this city held at Wilberforce Hall, Mr. JOHN FORT was called to the Chair, and Wm. JOHNSON was appointed Secretary.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read, Mr. Fort, the chairman, moved that the minutes be so amended as to read, "that the colored citizens of New York be earnestly requested to vote the

WHOLE WHIG TICKET

Nominated at Masonic Hall," which, after considerable discussion, was adopted. It was then moved and adopted: A

1st. That Wm. H. SEWARD, having, in his letter to the committee of Abolitionists, shown himself more friendly to the abolition of all distinction, as far as regards COLOR, than the candidates of the Democratic party, we agree to give him our unanimous support.

2d. That LUTHER BRADISH has shown himself the unqualified friend of human rights, and in consequence, shall receive the votes of every colored citizen in this city.

3d. That the Congress and Legislative ticket of the Whig party shall also receive our support.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a vigilance committee: THADDEUS SILAY, JOHN PIPER, JOHN BONSER, GEORGE DOUGLASS, TERENCE SAMPLE, HANNIBAL ALLEN, JOHN BLAKE, CATO SMITH, PARKER DOWNING, Wm. JOHNSON, CESAR MOTT, JOHN SMITH, ANTHONY MOORE.

The Vigilance Committee will be in attendance at this place during the three days of the election. Our friends who were not at the meeting, will please provide themselves with tickets by calling on the members of the Colored Whig Freeholders Vigilance Committee.

THE WAR IN CANADA.

The Albany Evening Journal has the following letter, communicating the intelligence of an invading movement against the Canadian territory at Prescott.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 12th, 1838.
9 o'clock, P. M.

Friend Weed.—I snatch a few moments time, to give you notice of the proceedings in this place to-day. This morning our citizens were aroused by the news that two schooners, loaded with Canadian Patriots were laying in the river opposite this place, with the intention of attacking Prescott, and also that another Band of about two hundred had taken possession of the steamer United States.

About 9 o'clock the steamer left the wharf for the purpose of towing off the two schooners which had both run aground. One however got off without assistance, and run on to the Canada side, and landed about a mile below the Fort. The British steamboat Experiment put out after the States, and fired several shots at her, only one of which struck the boat, and killed a very worthy young man of this place.

The British steamer ranged alongside the other schooner which was aground, and fired a broadside into her, without however doing any damage except to the rigging. The schooner returned the fire and killed six men. The last schooner has just been got off, and is now preparing to go over. The people on board express themselves determined to take the Fort before morning. Doubtful however, though there is a rumor in town that the Canadian people are flocking to the standard raised there in great numbers.

Our place is in great excitement, and no business has been done to-day. The mail closes soon, and I must close; if any thing important is done I will write to you further by to-morrow's mail.

Yours in haste, A. B. JAMES.

The Ogdenburg Times of the 12th has the following additional items respecting this movement:

3 o'clock, P. M.—The rebel forces occupy a windmill about a mile below Prescott, and it is understood that there is another body above who have taken up a bridge, and stand prepared to defend themselves.

The afternoon has been quiet so far. Small boats are constantly crossing with men and arms.

We have a most favorable location for observing the movements, as our window affords a full view of Prescott and the river above and below, for two or three

miles. Prescott is unusually quiet this afternoon.—We have hardly seen a moving being in the streets or about it.

6 o'clock, P. M.—Arms and ammunition appear to be abundant. The schooners have placed themselves near the wharf on which the windmill stands. A body of loyalists reported 400, are on the march to Brockville (12 miles above this) to meet them, and if the parties have an appetite for cold fighting, we may expect important events.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 17.
LOWER CANADA.

We have the Montreal papers of Wednesday, and the Quebec of Monday. The former confirm the impression we uttered yesterday, that the most hopeless and absurd of all possible attempts at revolution is already disposed of, and state that the public mind is resuming its wonted tranquility.

Sir John Colbourne returned to Montreal on Monday. Ninety one prisoners taken at Napierville, were brought in the same day, and twenty from Lachine.

From the Montreal Courier Nov. 12.

On Sunday evening, the whole of the back country above Lapraire presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame, and it is reported that not a single rebel house has been left standing. God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face.

THE WAR IN CANADA—ANOTHER BATTLE.

We published yesterday the accounts of an invasion of the Canadian frontier near the town of Prescott, in the upper Province.—Yesterday's mail furnishes intelligence from Ogdenburg to the 13th instant, one day later, by which it will be seen that an action took place on that day, and lasted for several hours, between the British forces and Patriots. About 500 British and 300 British regulars were engaged. The British were twice repulsed by the Patriots, and finally left the field to wait for reinforcements, for which an express was sent to Kingston.

During the action the British put their dead bodies into a barn, behind which they sheltered themselves, and the Patriots to dislodge them, set fire to it, and it was destroyed with all its contents. Immediately after which the British retreated to Prescott.

The rebels of the Boucherville Mountains, under Van Rensselaer, learning from one of the scouts that a company of the 66th Regiment was in pursuit of them, immediately took flight, leaving behind them three pieces of artillery and 300 stand of arms.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the Ogdenburg Times & Advertiser, NOVEMBER 13th.

After six o'clock last evening, things remained very quiet through the night. There were however some reports of cannon during the evenings at long intervals.

During the evening the TELEGRAPH came in, bringing some U. S. troops with Marshals, &c.—They took possession of the United States. Our citizens held a meeting during the evening, to take measures for defence, but as our work had been delayed by the confusion of the day, we could not find time to attend.

Early this morning it was discovered that the armed steamer Concord and Traveller had arrived with troops. About seven o'clock this morning the armed boats opened a fire on the party at the Windmill, which soon brought a large body of spectators to the Mill point the nearest American territory.

The point on which the Windmill stands is one of some twenty feet elevation above the St. Lawrence. The country back rises gently for about one hundred and fifty rods. The land about it is highly cultivated and presents a charming landscape, with orchards, shrubbery and substantial stone buildings.

The Wind Mill is a circular, massive stone building affording ample shelter against any shot that the boats were prepared to throw.

The cannonading between the Wind Mill and the three armed steamboats continued to be the scene of attraction till nearly eight o'clock, when a line of fire blazed along the summit of the hill in rear for about eighty or a hundred rods, and the crack of the rifle and musket made a continuous roar. The scene was one of most intense excitement and solicitude. The reflection, that men full of high hopes and ardent expectations were falling by hundreds, was calculated to awaken the most painful emotions.

The action on the brow of the hill continued some twenty or thirty minutes, when one party gave way, the other followed, and the combat was carried out of view over the brow of the hill; but the contest raged as fiercely as was evinced by the continuous roar of musketry.

Another scene came in view; a party marched down by the river road and opened a warm fire upon a stone building in which the rebel forces were quartered. This battle continued with spirit for some time, when the loyalists retreated and the combatants over the hill began a line of fire, till about nine o'clock when all became hushed for the moment. The rebel forces were left in possession of the ground but they seemed in no condition to follow the retreating party.

From nine o'clock till three, there was not much of excitement in the scene. An irregular fire was kept up on the Wind Mill, and a body of regulars sent an occasional volley at a stone house in which a body of the assailing party were sheltered.

At three o'clock P. M., a barn a short distance from the Wind Mill was consumed by fire. This was probably done by the rebels, as the barn afforded shelter to the royalists.

7 o'clock, P. M.
We have reports from the field of battle this evening. It is stated that six hundred regular troops were engaged besides the volunteer militia.

Major Young, the officer commanding at Prescott a brave and excellent officer in the British army, is supposed to have fallen. The report is that the commanding officer fell early in the morning, and that several efforts have been made by the loyalists to recover his body without success.

The rebel forces were in three detachments. One occupying the wind mill, another a stone building and the third were posted on the brow of the hill, and sustained most of the morning's work.

It is reported that the field is covered with dead and wounded soldiers of the government, while so far as was known, but thirteen of the rebels had fallen. The schooners which brought the invading forces down were taken this morning by the officers of the United States for breach of neutrality, though we understand that one of them was a British vessel. So far the Patriots' forces have sustained themselves against fearful odds and with signal success; what the result will be, it is impossible to predict.

From the Albany Argus. Second Edition.

LATEST FROM THE FRONTIER.—A correspondent at Clayton, Jefferson county,

encloses us a proclamation of the Patriots of Canada, signed J. Ward Birge, Brigadier General Commanding, Eastern Division—post marked "Clayton, N. Y. Nov. 16." On the back of the latter is the following brief announcement of the fate of the Patriot force embodied at Wind Mill Point, below Prescott.

"The Patriots are all killed or taken Prisoners,

Nov. 16

Jeffersonian Extra,
Watertown: Friday evening, Nov. 18.
UPPER CANADA.

The mail from the north, received this morning brings nothing later than that published in the Jeffersonian yesterday. For the following particulars, we are indebted to Doct. A. Trowbridge, jr., of this village, who was an eye witness to the battle near Prescott, from Ogdenburgh and who returned to this place last evening.

Dr. Trowbridge states that of the Patriots who went over from this county, the following are said to have been killed or wounded, viz.

Charles Brown, of Brownville, son of Judge Brown, killed—shot through the head and breast.

Daniel George of Lyme, supposed killed.

Monroe Wheelock, of this village wounded.

Robert Danton, of this village, missing supposed killed.

Platoon firing was heard in Prescott, Tuesday evening, supposed to be the execution of Martial Law on the patriot prisoners.

It thus appears that unless the patriots are released or make their escape soon, they must soon be cut off.—The probabilities are that the whole will fall. We await with great anxiety further intelligence.

Not a man from the Canada side has joined the Patriots.

ESCAPE OF THELLER AND DODGE FROM QUEBEC.

The escape of the Canadian Patriots, Theller and Dodge, from the impregnable fortress of Quebec, and subsequently from the hot pursuit which was kept up after them, has excited the wonder of all who are acquainted with the strength of the fortress in question. Both of them are now in the city of New York, and the former has published in Mackenzie's Gazette, the following account of the manner in which the escape was effected.—Balt. Amer.

We arrived in Quebec on Sunday the 10th of June, and were received at the wharf by a strong guard of the 1st regiment of Grenadier Guards, Her Majesty's Household troops, and escorted by them to the citadel, amid the groans and hisses and execrations of a Tory mob, prepared for the occasion; spat upon, reviled and tormented by them in every way their ingenuity could invent, they followed us all the way, until the gates of the fort shut us out from them—from their abuse of us and of our country. We were confined in one of the bomb proof, casemated rooms, that served as the prison for the military prisoners. It was furnished as an ordinary prison. Iron bedsteads, iron staples, on which were placed boards for a table and the ordinary benches—it was about twelve feet broad and fifty feet deep—two windows in the front strongly barred with iron—and in the back part were small loopholes for musketry—both in front and in the rear were placed board fences of twelve feet high, inside of which was stationed a sentinel who could watch all our motions. Another sentinel was placed outside of the fence, two others were placed in the rear, and one on the top of the roof on the wall. These five were put on for our especial protection and kept on still after. We had some trouble at first and some little hardship respecting provisions, but owing to the industry and zeal of the Town Major Fraser, and the representatives of this good hearted old man, we were very liberally supplied, viz.—we had no complaints to make. We lived in daily expectations of hearing something respecting our fate, but when two months had passed and nothing had taken place, we began to look around to see what could be done in the way of making our escape. Many were the plans proposed, but at last it was decided that the most dangerous one of escaping by the front window and climbing the fence in the presence of one sentinel and in the view of the other, was the most probable way, and one that would be attended with more likelihood of success; besides the very boldness of the measure would prevent suspicion ever entering the mind of the guard. It was then resolved, that we would try and procure some implements to cut one of the bars of the window, and taking advantage of the first dark and stormy night when the sentinels at our doors as well as those on the different other parts which we must unavoidably pass, were by the rain obliged to keep in their boxes, we would venture out, get to the walls and try our fortune in getting over them.

We walked out each day for half an hour, three at a time, guarded by six soldiers with fixed bayonets, and as we generally stopped for some time on the slating batteries, we saw occasionally a friend, to one of whom was slipped a paper explaining our plan, and begging his co-operation, by supplying us with tools, and in directing a place where they might be laid. The next day we received the tools required, wrapped up in one of your Gazettes, with a line, saying that if we could accomplish the plan proposed, we need give ourselves no trouble after we would get out, as a friend would when we gave the signal of being ready, be at a certain spot pointed out, to guide us to a place of safety.—

This was taken from the place and secreted on my person, whilst the sergeant's and corporal's attention, who were standing beside us, was occupied by the other two who were out with me.

We began the work with ardour and every anticipation of success, although to look at the matter now calmly, I wonder how we possibly could have escaped detection, saw off a bar of iron without the knowledge of the guard, and he within a few feet of us. Yet such is the fact. Col. Dodge, with one of the men, kept at work at one window, while I at the other, was exerting my talent in keeping the sentinel in conversation. Occasionally it would squeak rather hard, and I could hear it plain enough, but the men would walk about, would dance and sing, &c., and thus drowned the sound we did not wish to have heard. A life was procured, and as we had in the room the boy who had acted as filer on board the "Schooner Ann," his noisy services were frequently in requisition. At this rate we continued, with occasional interruptions from some sulky fellow who would be put on guard, who would not enter willingly into conversation, or some time some more smart than others, whom we thought we could not so easily hoodwink. Indeed it was rather a hard business for me to find out the calibre of the mind of those moving blocks, that we might lead him to the conversation that would suit him best. How to discern the difference between living here and in London—London porter—Barclay ale—beef, &c. were always the general topics on which they all could converse.

In the course of a fortnight the signal was given to our friend that all was ready for the first dark and rainy night, which we waited for with the greatest anxiety. In the meantime I had heard of my being about to be sent to England, and after some time, by a letter received from Mr. Secretary Buller, I was informed that a merchant vessel called the Royal Adelaide, had been chartered to take me there, and that she would sail in a few days. The captain of the vessel was brought to see me by the new Town Major (for Major Fraser had been displaced) and he informed me that he had not got all his cargo, nor would he be ready to sail for some time. I found out where his vessel lay, and each day when we went out, we used to look well at the vessel and think when she would be ready—then at the clouds, and wonder if the fair weather was always to last. A watch was regularly kept every night, looking out for the slightest appearance of rain; at last, when we were almost worn out with watching, the good time seemed to have come. On Monday night the 15th October, about seven o'clock, it rained hard, and the night was dark; we began to make our preparations. Colonel Dodge and I had our cloaks rolled up, and each taking a change of linen and what other little necessities he wanted, made ready for a start; three out of the seven of the men confined with us volunteering to go with us and share our fate; the rest remained. Although the bar had been sawed thro' and had been so for upwards of six weeks, yet it took up a great deal of time to pry it off and to work the lower part of the socket in which it was placed, so that we were not ready until eleven o'clock. We then gave the sentry a draught of porter, in which was put a small quantity of laudanum, lest our going out might disturb his slumbers, and the rain having ceased, and he began to get stupefied with the effects of the opium, tottered about; and the bar being then off, we had no alternative—go we must; and calling the sentry to me I told him that the little drop of porter I had taken had made me stupefied and cold, and that I should try a little brandy, we had got a bottle for the occasion, so we drank together—I got him to stand near me leaning against the bars to protect me, as I was undressed, from the cold.

By this time I had got his back turned to the other window, and kept him talking until Col. Dodge and others went out and over the fence. I got one of the men who remained to take my place at the sentinel's side, who did not perceive the change, while I followed my comrades; the place which we passed through was rather tight for me, and I had to crawl through without coat or vest. My coat, when climbing the fence, I carried in my teeth. I got down on the other side quite easy, owing to sheets which Mr. Dodge had fastened to the bars, and which aided us much in our descent. Noiseless we crawled behind a small cook house about fifteen paces from our room, and scarce had we got there when we heard the relief guard pass within a few feet of us. We all, however, crouched low, and they passed without discerning us. We were obliged to remain until they had changed guard, and I had seen with pleasure my boon companion, the last file marching, although with difficulty, towards the guard house. Again we moved forwards on our hands and knees, one after the other, when we were again near being discovered by the noise made by one of our number, which attracted the attention of the sentinel on the wall above our room. On hearing the noise he moved down towards us—we all lay flat on the ground, and after he had come within a few paces he turned round and marched back to his post. Again we moved forward and passed the store-houses, behind which is another sentinel, and had passed opposite the sentinel at the magazine, and were in the parade ground, when we were alarmed by the noise of a soldier running from it, appeared, our late room across the square towards the officer's quarters—he passed near us, but did not perceive us. Mr. Dodge enquired of me what I thought it meant, and

I, more to encourage the men, than from any belief I had in what I said, answered that I supposed some of them were sick, and that he was probably going to the Doctor's quarters, where it seems, he did go. Forward we moved again, but Parker, was stumbling I mentioned before, (for what reason we know not) broke out of line and marched in another direction. The noise he made (and it was not a little) attracted the attention of the sentries placed on each side of us, and by whom we were immediately challenged, but as we made no answer, and as they could but see our forms very distinctly, we passed on quickly, but without any noise until we gained the walls. We placed one of the men at the corner as a sentinel to give us the alarm if necessary, while we made the tour to ascertain if our friend was at his post. We searched—he was not there. We were also alarmed at hearing some one conversing with the man whom we had placed as a sentinel, which, by the remarks we overheard we conjectured it to be officers of the guard. He appeared very anxious to discover who the man was, and still kept advancing upon him, which he as anxiously strove to elude by keeping at a proper distance. We heard the officer say, "Come, come, let there be no more of this foolery. I know that you are one of the officers, but you know it is my duty to see who you are. You have passed the sentinel without answering their challenge, and I am resolved, since you will not give me your name, to find out who you are." He then sprang towards him but our man leaped upon the wall at a part called the King's Bastion, the officer followed—Culver then leaped back again and ran for a little distance, then darted into one of the embrasures of the guns, or a kind of half sally port.

The officer thinking he had passed straight forward, followed on and made towards the officer's barracks, as we thought, to alarm the garrison. We had now nothing else to do but jump from the wall, as the noise made in hauling down the rope would unquestionably direct them to us. It was a dreadfully alternative, but we could do nothing else.

Death or Liberty was our motto when we started, and none of us would have submitted to have been taken alive. I took the lead, letting myself over the wall. I hung by my hands for an instant—then let go—Gods what a shock! I thought every bone in my body was broken to pieces. Culver followed me—then Hull. I called on Mr. Dodge cut through the piece of rope he had cut off as we still had fifteen feet to go down. He did so, and followed himself. We lay for a little sprawling about in the hard ditch, all more or less injured. I had dislocated my right ankle joint, and splintered the lower part of one of the bones of my leg. Culver, I believe, dislocated his ankle, or otherwise badly injured his foot. Hull and Dodge hurt, but not so bad as we were. One of the men held only the piece of rope, and I went down the second descent followed by the other two, while the fourth let himself drop and was caught by Mr. Dodge, who by that means, sprained his wrist. We then clambered up the precipice to the glacis, and descended by the turn stile into the street.

As seeing so many persons with bundles in their hands might look suspicious, if we met any of the prowling hands of police, we left the two men in the Governor's Garden with the bundles, to remain there quiet until we would go and find out some French person who would direct us to where one of our friends resided, and on no account to stir from where we placed them until one of us returned, or sent some one to bring them to us. We passed on through the streets without meeting any one whom we could venture to ask. One discovered who we were partly by guess, and when I perceived that he did, I made a virtue of necessity, and informed him who I was. He told me he was a magistrate, but as I had been so frank with him, and thinking (I supposed from his looks) that he might not escape scatheless in a contest with us, he told us to go our ways, and pledged his word of honor that, as we confided in him, he would give no alarm. A young gentleman who accompanied him pledged himself also. We left him—passed the sentinel at Sir John Colborne's door who challenged us. We advanced boldly, and he, mistaking us from our caps and cloaks to be some of his own officers, carried arms to us as we passed.

Not relying implicitly on the promise given us by the Canadian tory gentleman, we changed our course, and a few moments' walk brought us to one of the gates of the city, (I believe Hope Gate) We passed through and got into the Lower Town, where, after a little wandering about, we met with a poor Canadian who, at that hour of the night, was returning from his work, he carried a lantern with him. I accosted him, and entered with him into a shed, where he laid his tools. I had no trouble to prevail on him to take me to our friends. He said he would willingly risk his life in the service of those who risked so much for his poor country.

He took us to the house of a gentleman in St. Rocks, who received us with kindness, and went himself along with Mr. D. to bring the boys, but before they got to the gates of the town, the alarm of our escape had been given and all were shut, and no person could get either out or in until daylight—soldiers and police were stationed at the gates and scouring the streets in all directions. General McDonnell and staff, as well as all the other military officers, were rushing through the streets, and lanes like madmen—spurring their chargers, and as the poor man, who had got inside, said, knocking the fire from the stones of the

streets with the heads of their horses, and swearing said he, just like soldiers. The next morning the two poor fellows, who were stifling and cold, crept out of their hiding places and crawled into a tavern, where they had not been long before they were discovered and taken, while we were concealed by our friends, and the most active search was made for us, and a reward by the officers of the guards and by Lord Darham, \$3,000, was offered for our apprehension; but they might have saved themselves the trouble, for those with whom we were, and many who knew our plan of concealment, although in the poorer and lower walks of life, could not be bought. We suffered of course much by the plans and manner in which we were hidden, for the first week, and so hot was the pursuit, that one night between eight o'clock in the evening and one in the morning, Mr. D.—for we were separated for the first two days—had to change his quarters five times, and when the pursuit was the keenest—police and soldiers taking up every one that was either short or tall—or who wore glasses, or blind—opening the coffins of the dead—examining all the old women they met with—we passed through the streets disguised in as simple a manner as possible, and eluded their search. On the Monday morning we escaped we went to the house of a respectable family where we were treated as if belonging to them; nor did we leave them until we were ready to take the road.

We could see the placards on the houses giving a description of our persons and offering the reward, and hear every day the numerous reports that were circulated concerning us, now we were seen at some place, and now we were lying sick at another across the lines, &c. &c. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, and numerous guards which were placed at the different thoroughfares of the city, and the roads leading out of it, were somewhat relaxed from uncess vigilance, we thought it then time to start; and as we had partly recovered from our lameness, and were fit to undergo the fatigue of the journey, Saturday night the 3d November, we fixed for the occasion. Good horses and a guide were furnished us by kind friends—well armed with swords and pistols, we crossed the river at Point Levy, where we mounted the horses that were at an appointed place awaiting us. We mounted—and I will say four more determined men never before took that road—we travelled by night and slept by day. On Tuesday morning a little after day light we crossed the lines, where our hearts bounded with joy at the sight of the sign post of the eagle and stars advising us that we were now in the State of Maine—that we had gained the haven that had so long by us been so ardently desired.

As we could not keep the direct route all the way, to avoid places where guards were, obliged us to take more circuitous routes, which almost doubled the distance; and though we dashed boldly forward, and were ready to face any force that could be brought at the instant against us, yet we were never met by a single individual. We were obliged to pass, notwithstanding, places where we knew guards were placed to intercept us; but onward we pushed, while they, with their accustomed vigilance, were snoring away in their beds. We had intended to pass for a small squad of volunteer cavalry, sent out to Quebec to pursue deserters, or ourselves, if we had been questioned by any casual acquaintance we might pick up on the road. And as either Mr. D. or myself had seen enough of the swagger of the volunteer officers while in Upper Canada, we had an idea that either of us could have personated the character to perfection.

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative!
DANIEL BRADFORD.
AKES Daniel in announcing to the afflicted, the best and lengthiest received, and most efficacious of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 38, Main-street—Price \$4.50 per bottle. Nov. 29.

A CARD.
IN answer to several inquiries, Mr. RICHARDSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he is making arrangements to give them a BALL, in about ten days.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838.

E. Perkins's Tavern.
Corner of Water and Mulberry-Streets.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,
TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE,
HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;
And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.
N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS AND THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.
L. PERKINS.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—48t

CORDIALS.—A few cases Moriskind and assorted CORDIALS—just received.
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838. No 10, Main-st.

PRESERVED GINGER AND CITRON.
A few cases in fine order, and superior quality, just received and for sale.
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Nov. 29, 1838. No 10, Main-st.

RAISINS.—50 boxes, halves and qu boxes very superior Branch Raisins, just received and for sale.
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Nov. 29, 1838. No 10, Main-st.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.
THE subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of
CAVINS & BRADFORD,
For the purpose of transacting the AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this City, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in Hunt's Row, nearly opposite the General Opposition Stage Office, where they are prepared to attend to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.
I. T. CAVINS,
JAS. B. BRADFORD.
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1838—47t

For the purpose of Real or Personal Estate, attended to in any part of the City or County.

JOHN M. McALLA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL practice in the Fayette Courts—The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office for the present, at his residence on Main-street, at the corner of Ayres's Alley.
Lexington, K. Nov. 28, 1838—48-1y

PORK WANTED.
I WISH to purchase 40 or 50,000 weight of MERCHANTABLE PORK, delivered at Capt. Armstrong's Blacksmiths, within one mile and a half of Culpepper, (15 miles from Lexington, near the Winchester road) The Hogs will be received on foot or slaughtered, as may best suit the person selling.
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—48u

TEAS.—150 boxes fresh Gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Teas, received and for sale.
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Nov. 29, 1838. No 10, Main-st.

NEW GOODS.
OREAR & BERKLEY,
No. 37, Main-Street,
ARE now receiving and opening an extensive and well selected assortment of
British, French, India and American
MERCHANDIZE.
Their Goods were selected with great care in the Eastern Markets, and comprise all the variety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, viz:—
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets; French, British and American Prints; Brown and Bleached Cotton; Flannels and Blankets; Muslin De Lains, in great variety; Large Stock of Ribbons and Bonnets; Fine and Coarse SHOES and BOOTS for Gentlemen; Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS; also, Stair and Passage Carpets; QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE and GROCERIES.
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—48-2m

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
30,000 DOLLARS!
CLASS NO. 80, FOR 1838.
To be determined by the Drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, ending the Leesburgh Academy, and for other purposes, Class No. 7 for 1838.
To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, December 1, 1838.
D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS.
GRAND SCHEME:
1 Prize \$30,000 30 Prs. \$1,500
1 do 10,000 50 do 500
1 do 8,000 50 do 400
1 do 5,000 50 do 300
1 do 4,000 100 do 200
1 do 3,120
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

\$20,000—\$10,000—\$6,000.
CLASS NO. 81, FOR 1838.
To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No. 19, for 1838.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, December 5, 1838.
D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS.
SCHEME:
1 prize of \$20,000 30 Prs. \$1,000
1 do 10,000 50 do 400
1 do 6,000 20 do 200
1 do 5,000 155 do 150
1 do 2,400
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

30,000 DOLLARS!
CLASS NO. 83, FOR 1838.
To be determined by the Drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the town of Wellesburg, Class No. 7, for 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Dec. 8, 1838.
D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS.
SPLENDID SCHEME
1 Prize \$30,000 1 Prs. \$2,000
1 do 10,000 50 do 1,000
1 do 6,000 20 do 500
1 do 3,140 20 do 300
1 do 3,000 123 do 200
1 do 2,500 123 do 100
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

\$20,000—\$10,000—\$6,000.
CLASS NO. 83, FOR 1838.
To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No. 20, for 1838.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, December 12, 1838.
D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS.
SPLENDID SCHEME
1 prize of \$20,000 10 Prs. \$1,000
1 do 10,000 10 do 500
1 do 5,000 10 do 300
1 do 3,000 10 do 250
1 do 2,000 20 do 200
1 do 1,500 25 do 150
1 do 1,450 194 do 100
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

For sale by
A. S. STREETER,
Next door to the City Library.
Nov. 29, 1838—48t Lexington, Ky.

TO-MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY, 30th
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Orphan Asylum.
BATTLE OF WATERLOO
For a few evenings only, at the Theatre, which is fitted up for the reception of Ladies and Families.
THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that on THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 24th, is opened Sinclair's Grand MOVING PAVILION of the
BATTLE OF WATERLOO,
Genappe, Napoleon's surrender, exterior of St Helena, his funeral procession, &c. in 12 different views, the movements of which are accompanied by appropriate Music.
Commencing evening at 7 o'clock—doors open half an hour previous. Admit 50 cents, children 25 cents. No Ladies will be admitted without a gentleman. Particulars in handbills.
Nov. 22, 1838—47t

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.
I WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I now reside, at the corner of High and Main cross street, and the scullery's shop on Main cross street, and the House and Lot opposite the residence of John Peck, on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed unnecessary to be particular in the description as those who may wish to purchase, would of course desire to examine for themselves.
The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will be made the purchaser. Terms apply to
FRANCIS KRICKEL.
All indebted to me are requested to come forward and pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am about to remove from the state.
FRANCIS KRICKEL.
Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838 47u

TRANSYLVANIA INSTITUTE.
THE Introductory Lectures before the Transylvania Institute, will be delivered on Tuesday, December 4th, in the Court House, at 7 o'clock, P. M. by the Hon. JAMES T. MORHEAD. The public, and especially the Ladies, are respectfully invited to attend. The seats within the bar will be reserved exclusively for members of the Institute, and those on the left of the bar for the Ladies.
LESLIE COMBS,
M. C. JOHNSON,
R. WICKLIFFE, Jr.,
Executive Committee.
Nov. 22, 1838—47d

GREEN HILL Boarding School.
THIS Institution having been permanently established in a high and healthy situation, 2 miles South of Lexington, will be continued the ensuing year (1839).
The 5th annual term will commence on the 1st Monday in January. The term will be divided into two Sessions of 5 months each, allowing a recess of 3 weeks at the close of the first session.
The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough and polite education. Much care and exertion are used to inculcate *Opinions, Feelings, and Manners*, founded in *Morality, Right Reason and Christian Morality*; it being quite as important to develop and educate the Moral as the intellectual faculties. The Students are required to read and study the Scriptures a part of each Lord's day, and when the weather is favorable, attend Church in Lexington.
The price per scholar for the ensuing term, will be \$150, if paid in advance—(if not paid in advance \$175 will invariably be charged, one-half of which will be due at the end of each session. Music on the Piano, Use of the Piano, Drawing, and Painting, and Books and Stationery, to be extra charges. The charge for Music will be \$25, Use of Piano \$3, and Drawing and Painting \$12 per session. Books and Stationery will be charged at the Lexington retail prices.
No student will be received for a less time than the whole term, unless by special arrangement with the Principal, and any one entering the school as a student, without previous arrangement, will be considered a scholar for the whole term, and must pay accordingly. No deduction will be made for absence or loss of time, except in cases of long continued illness.
Application may be made at the Store of B. W. & H. B. Tonn, Lexington, or at the School, HUGH B. TODD, Principal.
Nov. 22, 1838—47-2m

DR. RHOTON,
HAS removed his Office to Mill-street, to a room back of Mr. J. M. Casey, P. O. Box 10. To find his door and Mr. Howitt's—then turn to the right up a short flight of stairs
November 8, 1838.—45-4t

THE DEPOSITORY
OF THE Female Benevolent Society and Provident Association, situate on Upper Street, in the room lately occupied by Drs. Letcher & Bell, is now in readiness to receive any articles that Families may wish to have made into Garments. Articles ready cut out would be preferred, but if patterns are sent with the goods, they will be cut accordingly and made up to order. The applicants for work are very numerous, and orders can be promptly executed, to any reasonable extent.
For Sale at the Depository, all kinds of Ready Made CLOTHING, including Comfortables, servants' Clothing, Over-Costs, &c. at fair prices. By order of the Board of Managers,
E. MCKINNEY, Secy.
Lexington, October 11, 1838—41

DISSOLUTION.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between F. M'LEAR and PHILIP O'CONNELL, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 6th of October last. All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts. Any accounts due by the firm will be paid on sight. As Mr. O'Connell is preparing to leave the city, it is all important that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. The receipt of either will be good, as to the debts due them.
F. M'LEAR,
PHILIP O'CONNELL.
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1838.

F. M'LEAR,
WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS IN THE SAME HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN-ST. AND BROADWAY. He is determined to keep an extensive Assortment of
GROCERIES:
QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE,
AND LIQUORS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
He solicits a continuance of the favors of his old customers, and the public generally.
R. SLOAN, Co. &c.
Lexington, Oct. 26, 1838—43-1m

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
WE shall offer FOR SALE on Thursday, the 20th day of December next, on the premises, the
Farm, Negroes, Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, Furniture, &c. &c.
Now owned by us, situated about four miles from Lexington, between the Versailles and Parker's Mill Roads.
THE FARM CONTAINS 342 ACRES of first rate Land, well watered by four never failing springs; 150 acres under cultivation; 50 acres of which is first rate Hemp land; the balance well timbered. There is on it a first rate Dwelling House, with ample accommodations for a large family, out houses, &c. all in good repair. Also—a large Brick Hemp Ware House, Loom House for 12 Looms; and a Rope Walk, with a large Dwelling House, Kitchen, Brick Negro House, and two Smoke Houses attached to the Factory.
THE NEGROES NUMBER 28—25 of whom are likely young men; 10 are boys from 8 to 15 years old; 5 are women, with 8 children. The men and boys are composed of strong hands, weavers, hocklers and spinners.
THE STOCK consists of a large number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, of good breed, and 2 yokes of Oxen. 50 hogs are fattened and ready for market. Among the horses are several fine Brood Mares of good blood, and a pair of carriage Horses.
THE CROP consists of 50 Acres of first rate HEMP sown down; about 300 barrels of CORN, HAY, RYE and OATS in the stack and other articles.
THE FARMING UTENSILS are principally new and in good order, and of every description used on a farm. There are 2 wagons, 2 ox carts, 8 sets of harness, &c.
THE HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE is principally new and valuable, consisting of a Sideboard, Secretary, Tables, Chairs, Beds and Bedding, &c.
Also—a handsome BAROUCHE and HARNESS, nearly new.
Also—a large Lot of Plank and Scantling.
THE SALE will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and be continued from day to day until all the articles are sold.
TERMS OF SALE.—For the Land, one third Cash in hand, and the balance in one and two years, with interest. Possession given immediately.
The Negroes will be sold on six months credit. For the other articles: for all sums of \$20 and under, cash in hand; over \$20 a credit of six months will be given. Negotiable notes with approved security will be required. No property can be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.
WILLIAM SWIFT,
JOHN NEET,
J. DELPH, Auctioneer.
November 15, 1838.—46tds

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.
ON TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1839, will be sold to the highest bidder, the FARM of HORATIA JOHNSON, deceased, containing 170 ACRES first rate LAND, lying in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, on the Richmond Turnpike. A good frame Dwelling House, large and extensive Stone Mill House, and other necessary buildings; about 100 acres of cleared Land; the remainder finely timbered and well set in grass. Terms of sale accommodating, and made known on the day of sale, on the premises. Possession given on the first day of March. Any person wishing to see the farm can apply to Joseph Downing on the premises, or to the subscriber near them.
A. H. ARMSTRONG,
Att'g Executor of Horatia Johnson.
Nov. 15—46td

J. BLAIN & L. C. BAKES,
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into partnership, and intend carrying on, at the old stand of L. C. BAKES, on Main street, No. 30, opposite Brennan's Hotel, **The Confectionary Business,** in all its various branches, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.** All orders in their line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.
FRESH OYSTERS,
Every week from Baltimore.—Their first supply has just arrived, of the very finest flavor and quality, which they will serve up at the shortest notice.
Families supplied with Fresh or Pickled OYSTERS, by the Can or Dozen.
N. B.—All persons having claims against L. C. BAKES will present them for payment, and those indebted to him will come forward and settle them.
L. C. B.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-3t

NEW GOODS.
RAINEY & FERGUSON,
No. 25, Main-street,
HAVE just received an extensive and well assorted stock of
British, French, India and American
DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.
Their Goods were selected with great care in the Philadelphia and New York markets, and comprise nearly every article in the Staple and Fancy line, viz:
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Prints, British and American Cottons, Flannels, Blankets, &c. &c.
Silks of the latest styles—Worsted Goods of all kinds for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; Mouseline de Laines, &c. &c.
Also, a large lot of Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-2m

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.
THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the 11th (and last) installment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, is required to be paid on the 4th day of MARCH next.
By order of the Directors,
M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-td

BADEN CORN.
THE subscriber offers for sale a quantity of **BADEN SEED CORN**, carefully selected by a gentleman who procured the seed from Thomas N. Baden, of Maryland, last Spring. The Corn will be ready for delivery at any time after the 1st of January next, and will be forwarded to any place on the principal road in the state. Those in the vicinity of Lexington, who wish to procure said corn, will call and leave their names. (Postage at a distance, may address me by letter, (postage paid) Price, \$3 per bushel, delivered at this place, exclusive of the bag or barrel containing it.
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46t


COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
IN pursuance of a Decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered at the September term, 1838, in the case of Nathaniel L. Turner, against Geo. C. Timberlake &c. I will sell at the Court-house door in the city of Lexington, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of December, 1838, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, a HOUSE AND LOT in Lexington, on Upper street, adjoining the property owned by Charles Wickliffe's heirs, being the same mortgaged by said Timberlake to N. L. Turner.
R. SLOAN, Co. &c.
November 15, 1838—46-3t

A GOOD HOUSE-KEEPER.
WHO can produce unquestionable testimonials as to character and qualifications, can obtain a situation in a Boarding-House, at a liberal salary, by applying to Dr. B. F. HALL, of Lexington. A middle aged Lady would be preferred.
Nov. 15, 1838.—46-3t

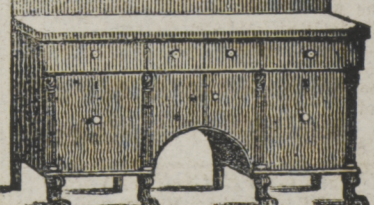
BEER.
LEXINGTON BREWERY,
West Main-Street, opposite Jefferson-Street.
THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave to inform his old customers, and the lovers of MALT LIQUOR in general, that this Brewery is now in a full state of operation, and that every exertion on his power will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of
PORTER, ALE AND BEER.
He returns thanks to his old customers for their liberal patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPORTATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and vicinity, which has been for so many years past, distributed in FOREIGN MARKETS.
His BEER season commenced on the first of September. Orders from the adjacent towns will be attended to. Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and Farmers supplied with Fall and Spring Barley Seed.
JOHN R. CLEARY.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-6m

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber having recommenced the Mercantile Business in this City, in the Store Rooms formerly occupied by E. I. Winter and lately by T. N. Gaines, No. 27, Main-street, one door above Huggins's Corner, respectfully informs his friends and trading public, that he is receiving and opening a large, fashionable and General Assortment of
FALL & WINTER MERCHANDIZE,
Consisting in part of the following, viz:
ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN
DRY GOODS.
In the above stock will be found a handsome assortment of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of new style; French wool Muslin Capes and Collars, Muslin Delains, Embroidered Table Cloth, figured and plain; French Merinos, Silks, Satins, French Chintz, Large Rich Broche, Harequin and Worsted Shawls, and Worsted Handkerchiefs for winter wear, with a great variety of seasonable GOODS not enumerated; all of which have been bought with care and attention in the Eastern markets, upon such terms as will enable me to offer them very low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. Persons visiting this market will please give me a call, as it is my intention to keep good and desirable articles, and to offer them as low as any house in the West. Call and look any how.
Jens. Linsey, Socks, Tow and Flax Linen Feathers, Lard, and Bacon, taken at the market prices for Goods.
J. G. MORRISON.
Lexington, October 1838—42-2m

September 20, 1838.
THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. MORRISON.
At the same stand he will always keep a fresh and good assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
He has on hand at present, a large quantity of
SUGARS, COFFEE, TEAS, LIQUORS, &c.
Which will be sold at the lowest market prices.
SAMUEL C. TROTTER.
N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, on Cheapside. The Stock is worth between \$3 and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a bargain, and make the payments easy.
S. C. TROTTER.
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838—38t

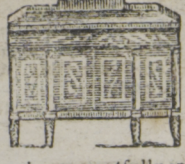
Reliance Line of Stages.

OFFICE—Corner of Main and Ann Streets, directly opposite Weinstock's Inn.
THE RELIANCE LINE commenced its regular trips on Sunday morning, October 14th. It leaves Frankfort every other morning, (on the arrival of the Lexington Cars) for Louisville—through in 9 hours.
Returning—leaves Louisville on the succeeding day, at 4 o'clock in the morning—through in the same time.
Fares—Four Dollars.
GRIFFIN & McCARAN, Prop'rs.
Frankfort, Oct. 20, 1838—43ta3

RAN AWAY
FROM the mouth of the Wabash, on the 23d October, a negro man named
LAWSON,
About 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., remarkably well made; black; has a small foot and ankle, no marks recollected, except those on his back, is cunning and artful. He was purchased of the estate of John Bruce, Esq. of Lexington, and when last heard from was on his way to Lexington. A liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the Jailor in Lexington.
Nov. 15, 1838—46t

A. WICKLIFFE.
HORACE E. DIMICK'S

CABINET WAREHOUSE,
No 15, Hunt's Row,
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of as fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price.
For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairmakers and Upholsterers.
Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.
HORACE E. DIMICK.
Lexington, July 11, 1838—29-1t

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Cabinet Ware-room.



THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he continues the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS,
At his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.

Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge.

JOSEPH MILWARD.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838.—36tf
N. B.—I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to funeral calls, either in the city or country.



Marble Factory,
North Upper Street, Corner of Short-St.

P. DOYLE,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has now on hand, and will continue to have a general assortment of every article in his line of business, viz:

Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, Door Sills and Steps, Window Sills and Heads, Paint Stones and Mullers; Stones for Saddlers, Imposing Stones for Printers; Marble frames for fire Places; Mortars and Candy Tables for Confectioners; Milk, Pump and Water Spout Troughs, &c. &c.

All of which he expects to sell cheaper than any establishment in the West. The work will be warranted of the best materials, and executed in the best manner. Plans can be furnished of ancient and modern monuments, European and American.

I flatter myself, that having a stock of work on hand superior to any in the state, and my prices more reasonable, that if any person wanting any of the above articles would call at my shop and judge for themselves, it would be to insure my success.

P. DOYLE.
N. B. Having an unusual large stock of Marble on hand, I propose selling 10 per cent cheaper than any other shop in the West, that works the same materials.
Old Stone Work repaired and cleaned, if brought to my Shop.
P. D.
Lexington, October 25, 1838.—44 3m Obs.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND CASSINETTS!
A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by
J. CREW & CO.
No. 53, Marble Front.
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-4f.

To the Widows and Heirs of Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary and Late Wars.
I WILL attend to obtaining Bounty Land for the heirs of Officers of the Revolutionary and soldiers of the late War, and pensioners for widows of officers and soldiers of the revolution. All widows who were the wives of officers or soldiers, any time prior to the first of January, 1794, are now entitled to the same pension as their husbands would be entitled if they were alive. All officers, soldiers, or other persons, who furnished property or had it destroyed for the use of the military during the late war, are entitled to pay for the same. From documents now in my possession, I will, in many cases, be able to establish the claims. No charge will be made in any case, unless successful.

LEWIS C. SUGGETT,
Near Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky,
Oct. 3, 1838.—40 8f

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a **HEMP HECKLE**, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville will be promptly attended to.
FOSTER DEMASTERS.
October 4, 1838.—40tf

JESSAMINE COUNTY, SS.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Rankin Roberts, living in Jessamine county, on the Hickman road leading from Lexington to Nicholasville, and near Providence meeting-house, one BLACK HORSE MULE COLT, one year old, about 13 hands high, no marks or marks perceptible. Appraised to \$50 by A. Webber and George Stone, before me. Given under my hand this 3d day of October, 1838.
JNO. G. ALLEN, J. p.
Nov. 8, 1838.—45*3f

FAYETTE COUNTY, Sct.

TAKEN up by William Mason, three miles from Lexington, on the Turnpike road to Maysville, a Dark Brown Horse, between 12 and 15 years old, about 15 hands high, his right hind foot white, star in his forehead—the cap of his right hip appears sunk, shod all round; appraised to \$15.
Also, a Sorrel Horse, 4 years old last spring, about 13 1/2 hands high, both white feet on the left side, blaze face, shod all round; appraised to \$60 by H. B. Brinklin and Robert Huston, before me this 5th day of October, 1838.
DAN. BRADFORD, J. p.
Copy—J. C. RODES, clk. f. c. c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Books, Warrants, Kiss Vases, &c.

UPHOLSTERING!



Furniture and Chairs.
IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING
on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-1f

Shell Combs Repaired,



THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bunnell, to the
Corner of Mill and Short streets,
opposite the Post Office;
Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.
J. S. VANPELT.
Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-1f

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main street,
Corner of Main-Cross street,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,
[Successor to Bain & Tod.]

HAS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;
with every variety of

Fur and Silk Hats.
He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers' work.
He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felt—they furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

Summer Fashions just Received.
Lexington, June, 1838.—23-1f



FRANKLIN THORPE,
(Clock and Watchmaker and Jeweller.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of CLOCKS AND WATCHES of every description; MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS AND JEWELRY ENGRAVING done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Joussea's Saddlery Shop.

N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.

Lexington, June 23, 1838. 30-3

DR. CROSS
HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs's office.
July 19, 1837, 22-1f

SPUN COTTON.
WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GOIT CORN AND WHEAT, say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer. I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.
A. CALDWELL.
August 23, 1838.—34tf

DR. WARREN'S COUGH MIXTURE.
THE unexampled demand during the last winter for Dr. Warren's Cough Mixture, warrants the proprietors in recommending it as superior to any article now in use as a remedy in all diseases of the Lungs. Many respectable physicians (knowing its contents) use it in their daily practice. The following gentlemen of this city having used it themselves and in their families, with much benefit, highly recommend it, and let their friends judge for themselves. The following letter of recommendation from the Vice-President of the United States, may serve to remove any doubts with those who are sceptical on this subject:

"I have information satisfactory to myself, that Mr. CHARLES QUINN, who teaches Writing, is well qualified to perform that useful branch of Education to advantage, and as such is my opinion, I feel it my duty to recommend him to the public as a man worthy of confidence, and the patronage of the public in his peculiar qualifications in his art—and I also refer persons to his exhibitions of his performances, which he carries with him."
REH. M. JOHNSON.
September 25, 1838.—40

And to the Managers of the Cincinnati Orphan's Asylum, we would also refer, as to the great benefit which the Orphans derived from the use of it last winter.
Constantly for sale by
GLASCOW & HARRISON,
Northeast Corner of Main and Fourth-streets.
And by all the other Druggists in the city.
Cincinnati, Nov. 8, 1838.—46m*5

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GREAT WESTERN U. S. MAIL LINE

FROM THE
MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO LITTLE ROCK,
ARKANSAS.

U. S. Mail Packet Wm. HULBERT, B. W. Martin, master. At Bolivia, passengers by this line will take the new and splendid steamboat Wm. Hulbert, B. W. Martin, master, every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockroe, thence by splendid Troy built coaches to Little Rock. Through in 34 hours.

At Little Rock, passengers by this line, take the splendid Troy coaches every other morning, precisely at 9 o'clock, to Rockroe, thence by the splendid U. S. mail packet to Bolivia. Through in 24 hours.

This line forms the connection between the great U. S. mail line by steamboats on the Mississippi river, and the numerous U. S. mail lines by coaches, (recently established by the Department) diverging from Little Rock, north, south, and west. It also connects with the Louisville and New Orleans mail lines at Bolivia, a flourishing town on the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of White river, the proprietors of which have erected a splendid hotel, where passengers can at all times be accommodated with the choicest luxuries of the Mississippi Valley.

Rockroe, the place which stages and steamboats meet on the above line, is a beautiful place on the west bank of the White river, the proprietors of which are making great improvements for the accommodation of the public. In short, no pains or expense will be spared to render every thing comfortable and convenient throughout this line. All baggage at the owners' risk.

A. TOBEY & CO.
Bolivia, August 2, 1838.—32-6m.

GOOD INTENT MAIL LINE

FROM LEXINGTON TO
MAYSVILLE.

THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville. PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

H. MCNATHY, Agent.
Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-1f.

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Store formerly occupied by CURTIS & TILSON, at the corner of Main and Mill streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

WINE AND LIQUORS,
He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.
He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply

Goods in his Line,
Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL** in lots to suit purchasers.
He is prepared to do a General

Commission & Forwarding BUSINESS.
Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-1f

NOTICE.

DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,
HAVING entered in partnership, tender to the community for the practice in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.
March 15, 1838.—11-1f

DR. S. C. TROTTER,
HAS resumed the practice of Medicine in this city and vicinity. (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Cheap-side; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house.
Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6m
Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
RUN AWAY from my employment, a few days since, a Black Boy, named WM. ROSS, belonging to Mrs. Breckinridge—He is about 23 years of age, about five feet four inches high; stutters. It is unnecessary to describe his clothing, as he may likely change it. Whoever will deliver the said boy to the subscriber, living on the Cincinnati road, nine miles from Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN P. INNIS.
September 13, 1838.—37

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARRISTERS.

WILL, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Brown's Hotel.
Lex., April 19, 1838.—16-1f

Penmanship.

CHARLES QUINN respectfully informs the citizens, that he will be happy to instruct persons disposed to make acquisitions in this elegant accomplishment. Specimens of the most elegant and fashionable hands can be exhibited—and let those interested judge for themselves. The following letter of recommendation from the Vice-President of the United States, may serve to remove any doubts with those who are sceptical on this subject:

"I have information satisfactory to myself, that Mr. CHARLES QUINN, who teaches Writing, is well qualified to perform that useful branch of Education to advantage, and as such is my opinion, I feel it my duty to recommend him to the public as a man worthy of confidence, and the patronage of the public in his peculiar qualifications in his art—and I also refer persons to his exhibitions of his performances, which he carries with him."
REH. M. JOHNSON.
September 25, 1838.—40

Exchange Hotel

CORNER OF MAIN & SIXTH STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, which is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders.

It has been fitted up and furnished in the best manner. The BAR will be supplied with SUPERIOR WINES and LIQUORS, the TABLE with the best VIANDTS, the market affords, and every effort of the subscriber, his mother and family, will be made to give satisfaction to the guests.
THOMAS P. HART.
June 26, 1838.—30-14f

Notice

I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. CARTY & COOK, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay it as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

J. J. FLEMING.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-1f.

THE Undersigned has this day purchased of Mr. J. J. Fleming, his entire STOCK OF GROCERIES, AND HAVE entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend to keep on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.
ISAAC COOK.
Jan. 4, 1838.—1 1f.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, AND TURF REGISTER,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. **W. T. PORTER, Editor.**
J. V. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.
ept. 15, 1836.—55-1f.

Dissolution

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PENNEY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

J. PENNEY,
GEO. CHAMBLIN.
Lex., May 19, 1838.—21-1f.

JABEZ BEACH.

AT his Coach Repository, now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836.—55-1f

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE Insurance Company

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.
CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!



THIS COMPANY will insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Coal and Flat Boats, and their Cargoes against Damages from all or any Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find to their advantage to call.

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.
WM. S. WALKER,
JACOB ASHTON,
M. C. JOHNSON,
JOEL HIGGINS,
THO. C. O'REAR,
H. H. TIMBERLAKE,
J. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.
ALBAN STEPHENS, Surveyor.
Lex., May 7, 1838.—21-1f

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The **PLOUGH MAKING** Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and dispatch.

WM. P. BROWNING,
JOHN HEADLEY,
under the name of
BRO' WING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first-rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.
Lex Sept. 7.—53-1f

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;
SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;
An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM;
A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by
S. C. TROTTER.
At his Drug Store, Cheap-side, Lex., Ky.
And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main street.

August 3, 1837.—21-14

SEGUIE'S ACOUSTIC DROPS; AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

DR. JOSEPH SEGUIE, the Inventor and Proprietor of these Drops, does not feel called upon, at this time, after the experience of twenty years in the application of his remedy, in many thousand cases of partial or total deafness, most of which have been successful, to enter into an analysis of its qualities, or a detail of its virtues. It is sufficient to observe, that ninety-nine cases in a hundred, of partial or total deafness, arise originally from cold; and this medicine being intended to act particularly in such cases, has been a successful medium of cure just in that proportion. There are many cases of deafness, which are believed by the sufferers to arise from other causes, such as excessive and sudden noise, long service in factories, the firing of cannon, &c.; and of many such we have certificates of cure. But Dr. S. does not hesitate to assert, that a large number of such instances of deafness arise from cold, either as a direct or predisposing cause. In all such cases, either recent or of long standing, whether in the young or aged, this medicine will exert a happy influence, and the greatest relief may be depended on. Many instances of cure are known to the proprietor, after every other proposed remedy had been tried, and when all hope of recovery had been exhausted. He composed entirely of vegetables of the most innocent description, and warranted to contain no mineral whatever, no fear need be entertained for a moment, that any ill effects will result from their use. The following directions, strictly attended to, will ensure to the sufferer almost instantaneous relief.

DIRECTIONS.
First ascertain if there be any wax in the ear which has become hard; and if so, use an injection of soap and warm water; or, if necessary, a preparation of oil orange and hartshorn, which any apothecary can furnish, so diluted as to be used with safety. This should be done an hour before using the Acoustic Drops; then apply these, by dropping 5 to 10 drops into the ear, and stop the ear with a little cotton wool. Repeat this night and morning. The soap and water should be occasionally used in the meantime, at least half an hour before using the drops.

TESTIMONIALS.
London, August 27, 1850.
This is to certify, that I have known Dr. J. Seguin intimately for some years. His character, as a man of honor and strict integrity, is unexceptionable; and I can bear witness to the great efficacy attributed to his Acoustic Drops by those who have used them. I do not believe he would offer to the public any medical preparation on which the most perfect reliance could not be placed.

WM. BECKWITH, JR.
Prebend of Westminster Abbey
London, June, 1832.

Dr. Joseph Seguin having imparted to us the secret of his composition known as the Acoustic Drops, we take pleasure in pronouncing it, not only perfectly innocent in its effects, but highly efficacious as a remedy for deafness arising from cold.

Signed, **J. TAYLOR, M. D.**
THOS. DAVIS, M. D.
J. ABERNETHY, M. D.
WM. HUNTER, M. D.

To Dr. S. Seguin.
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in informing you of the complete success of your Acoustic Drops, in effecting a cure of the deafness under which I have labored for the last eight years. I believe the deprivation of my hearing was caused by cold taken after an attack of fever, which left me in a condition in which you saw me some two months since. I have now completely regained my hearing, and am using three bottles. I am with gratitude, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH WILSON.

London, March 12, 1836. No. 10, Blackfriars.
Wade Park, Somerset, May, 7, 1836.

Dr. J. Seguin.—Your Acoustic Drops have effected wonders on my son. Having, during the past winter, fallen into the neighboring lake while skating, the cold produced a partial deafness in one ear, and almost total in the other. We have applied but two bottles, and find him so much benefited, that I am induced to send for a dozen, in order to distribute among some of my tenants, as well as to continue their use in my son's case. Please deliver them to the bearer, John Simonsen, who is provided with money to pay for them.

With great respect,
HAMPTON WADE.
Manchester, June 10, 1836.

I have used Dr. Seguin's Acoustic Drops in my practice with great success. I consider it more universally successful than any medicine for the cure of deafness that ever came under my observation. I know nothing of its composition.

HENRY GALE, M. D.
[TRANSLATION.]
London, January, 1817.

Dr. Joseph Seguin submitted to me his medicine for the cure of deafness, and proved to me that it is a good preparation for the purpose. Dr. Seguin's private character is such as must entitle him to the greatest respect and confidence wherever he is known.

LOPEZ FIGANIERE,
Pres't Medical Academy.

NOTICES OF CURE.
Mrs. SARAH HARGREAVE, of Islington, afflicted with deafness, and who had been caused by the discharge of a gun near her ear, was permanently cured by the use of one bottle.

GEORGE HARTSTED, of Paddington, was early subject to a discharge from one ear, which resulted in total deafness on that side. The use of two bottles has restored his hearing, so that no inconvenience results. He continues to use.

RICHARD THOMSON, of St. Martin's Lane, became gradually so deaf as to be unable to hear a full orchestra in their loudest performances. He was relieved by one bottle so as to be able to hear indistinctly, and was permanently cured by three bottles.

JAMES HENRY WILLIAMSON, of Richmond, became deaf after a severe attack of inflammation in the head, and was cured by the use of two bottles.

MISS LOUISA VINCENTS, of Turnham Green, aged 17, was suddenly attacked with deafness arising from severe cold. She was cured by the use of two bottles.

The names of hundreds of others might be given, were it of any use except to swell a list already large enough. The best proof is in the use of it, which is recommended to all afflicted.

CAUTION.
In purchasing Seguin's Acoustic Drops, observe that every bottle of the genuine is accompanied by a lithographed copy of the following certificate, with Dr. Seguin's fac simile signature.

To the citizens of the United States of America and Canada:
London, January 6, 1837.

This is to certify, that I have appointed Mr. Robert D. Hart, of the city of New York, my agent for the sale of Seguin's Acoustic Drops, with the power to appoint agents throughout the United States and Canada. He is authorized to furnish to the poor gratis, at his discretion, provided the person applying shall produce a certificate from the nearest magistrate, or minister of any church, that the applicant is a person of good character, and too poor to purchase a bottle.

Signed, **J. SEGUIE, M. D.**
In order more perfectly to guard against counterfeits, Dr. Seguin has prepared a large quantity expressly for